e may be said of Kansas. Young er, its very new representative in branch of Congress, has dis-disposition to make the coinage product of the American mines his powerful factor in his own State to of its electoral vote. Neither is re grave reason for asserting that Ore-n would desert the Republican party unss at the price of free silver. Tals would fready cut down the forty-nine votes to as may be their natural tendency, would bolt the party. Certainly the Sen-ators from North and South Dakota, from Wyoming and from Washington have not by their votes given any indication that they are in sympathy with Mr. Carter and is companions. The truth is that Mr. Carter represents only the States of Colorado, with four votes, Montana, with three votes, Utah, with three votes, and possibly Idaho. with three votes, a grand and aggregate total of thirteen votes, an ill-omened numwhich is dangerous to none but the men who compose

ARMY BILL PASSED.

Senate Agrees to an Appropriation of \$23,279,000-Proctor on Defenses. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-Besides discussing the Cuban question (a report of which is printed elsewhere), the Senate to-day passed the army appropriation bill and listened to a speech by Mr. Proctor on coast defenses. 'At the opening of the Senate Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain, made eloquent reference to the death of Mr. Shanklin, a verteran employe of the Senate, whose demise caused the circulation of unfounded rumors of the death of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, and of J. Gilbert Shanklin, of Indiana, who was the Senator's guest several days ago.

Something of a breeze was caused by the introduction of a resolution authorizing the committe on coast defenses to visit places requiring coast defenses, send for persons and papers, etc. Mr. Cockrell thought the resolution was very broad, allowing the ittee to take a tour around the country. Mr. Squire, chairman of the committee, said the only visit contemplated was to Sandy Hook. He consented to a modification of the resolution that the committee' trip be limited to the defenses of New York City, and it was adopted in this form. There we another minor debate over the rinting of 35,000 copies of reports by Rev. eldon Jackson relative to introducing rein in Alaska, Mr. Vest remon against this senseless He had been to Alaska, and knew was no practical good in the fad. Mr. Hale, who introduced the resclution, admitted that there was no consid-

inally adopted, after the number of books A peculiar pension bill was passed pensioning Christopher Schmidt, a private citizen of St. Paul, Minn, at \$40 per month, because of blindness resulting from a sho striking him while he chanced to pass before range at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. While the routine business was proceeding Mr. Carter and Mr. Teller, who participated in the exciting debate of yesterday, were the center of a numerous group which was nterested in a number of telegrams received by Mr. Carter.

erable force in the plan. The resolution was

Mr. Proctor, ex-Secretary of War, then ddressed the Senate on coast defenses. At outset he quoted a statement by Admiral Walker to the effect that if the Engisn were to send over such a naval force y could spare from Europe they would have their own way here. The Senator took the ground that land fortifications are much flicient for coast defenses than a navy, and when once constructed are durcheaply maintained and easily strengthened; that the defense of our cities cannot be left to the navy alone, however arge, and that a navy that would equal the great navies of Europe is unnecessary and its cost makes it impracticable. The Senator said that the total amount approup to date from the third day of 1883, for the increase of the navy was \$110,371,710, and during the same time \$10,631,710 was appropriated for coast

"We have also spent," he continued, "milns in deepening the approaches to our arbors to make them accessible to a hostile fleet, and practically nothing for their efense. We have neglected the work which should have been done first, and which would have been more than completed for um spent on the navy, while the navy, still far too small to protect itself, is left without the protection of a system of haror defense which should have preceded its construction. It is to be hoped that the British War Office and Admiralty have not plans in detail of our partially constructed ne and torpedo systems. There is little less in our preparation or nonpreparation or war that they do not understand. There s no danger of exposing our weak points.

They are well known.' Speaking again of the navy the Senator said that a brief comparison taken from the last report of the Secretary will demonstrate how hopelessly behind foreign pow-ers the United States is in naval equipment. This was particularly true as regards Great Britain, our traditional enemy. He also compared the inadequacy of our navy with the navies of other countries, and said: "Such is our navy, but suppose that a like sum had been expended on land defenses, what would the country now have to show for the expenditure?" The Senator quoted Admiral Walker as saying that if our har-bors were properly fortified no squadron would attempt to take them; presented taoles comparing the cost of land and floating batteries, showing great excess of cost when batteries are placed on ships, and cited events in the China-Japan war to show that Japanese land forces were an essential factor in the capture of Port Arthur

the course of his further remarks he the land fortifications at a cost many times of Forest, Clinton county, has been admitted less than the expense of making our navy ing like equal that of Great Britain h as it is universally admitted that the land fortifications will render our coasts able. The needs of the country apseal to Congress for action in this direction; the boundless capital represented in property that could be destroyed by bombardmen ppeals to us; the material interests of the whole Nation that would be affected by the appeals to us. We can effect the purpose more cheaply now than hereafter. Let us provide suitable fortifications and render our harbors impregnable. Whatever works are made will be such that additions can from time to time be made to them to make them equal to withstand great advances of solence. If we do this we will receive the commendation of the whole country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Proctor's speech, the bill was passed for the construction of two steam revenue cutters to cost not to exceed \$250,000 each, for use on the Pacific in 1892. coast. The army appropriation bill, carrying \$27,279 000, was then passed, and the Cuban resolution was taken up and discussed till

MURRAY'S REPORT ON SEALS. Result of Observations Covering

Seven Seasons on the Islands. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- Responding to Senator Morgan's resolution calling for recent official reports on the seal islands of Alaska, the Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate the special report for 1894, made by special agent Joseph Murray, embodying the result of observations covering seven seasons spent on the islands. In this report it is found the first recommendation made for the extermination of the seals in case of England's refusal to consent to a fication of the regulations under the Paris award. Mr. Murray takes strong ground for an amendment of these regulans and says if they are not so changed to afford better protection to the seals than at present, it is a matter of only a short time when the entire herd will be exterminated. He says that in 1894, the first ear the Paris regulations were in force, 42,000 seals were killed, of which number 60 per cent, were females, all of which eft pups to die on the island of starvation. He claims that there were at the close of that season by the most liberal estimate not to exceed 300,000 seals on the islands. whereas, when he first went there in 1888 there were fully 3,000,000. Mr. Murray opposes all pelagic sealing and shows that the screase of the seal herd was kept pare with by the increase of the sealing fleet. The report is indorsed by Assistant Secre-

tary Hamlin, whom Mr. Murray accom-INDIANA CANAL SCHEME.

Mr. Hatch Wants the Waters of Michigan and the Wabash Connected.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-Representative Hatch appeared before the committee on railways and canals of the House to-day in behalf of his bill authorizing a preliminary survey for a canal to connect Lake Michigan with the head waters of the Wabash river. Mr. Hatch said the subject was one in which the entire State was interested. Senator Turple had introduced the bill in the Senate. Mr. Cooper in the previous Congress, and the Indiana Legislature had approved it. It was firms in the city, made an assignment to-day a practical plan and would shorten the distance from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexture four hundred miles. He merely asked \$80,000 and the Habilities at \$33,000. The cause

seemed interested in knowing whether an additional appropriation would be necessary for the upper Wabash to make the canal propect complete. Mr. Hatch replied that in high waters small boats had gone up to La-fayette. Appropriations might be necessary to improve the Wabash, but that would be true of any river in the country which was designed for use to connect with a canal of this character. At the close of the hearing ommittee, composed of Messrs, Lacey, enty-seven. Furthermore, there is the of Iowa, Lockhart, of North Carolina, and abt that all the remaining States, free Otey, of Virginia, was appointed to report

CRIMES REPORTED.

Prominent St. Louis Dentist Fatally

Shot and His Assistant Killed as

the Result of a Quarrel.

is at the City Hospital, says that he repri-

manded Seaman for neglecting his work,

when the latter became abusive and began

treatment requested that he make

less noise, when Seaman slapped his face,

at the same time drawing a revolver and

shooting at Dr. Dill, who received a bullet

in the right lung. Dr. Dill then drew his

revolver and shot Seaman in the side. The

latter ran from the office and dropped dead

on the sidewalk, surrounded by an immense

crowd of people that had been attracted by

the shooting. His body was taken to the

morgue. Dr. Dill was removed to the City

opinion that he cannot live long. He has a

Grace Hotel, the two having occupied a

room together. They are from Atlanta, Ga.,

and the brother notified the morgue keeper

to-night that he would have the body re-

moved to Atlanta for burial. It is stated to-

JOHN MACKIN'S CRIME.

Killed His Wife, Her Mother and

Wounded His Father-in-Law.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 27. - John

law, Bridget Connors, and fatally wounded

said that he did the shooting because they

refused to allow him to see his children.

He has been married several years, but re-

cently his wife left him, and he spent most

of his time in drinking. This afternoon

Mackin went to his father-in-law's home,

where his wife was residing, and made an

effort to see his children, but, he says,

he was derided. He went away and pur-

chased a revolver. He returned to-night

and entered the house. His father-in-law

word Mackin drew his revolver and fired.

The bullet struck the old man in the throat.

Connors was in the act of handing an

crange to his wife, who was just behind him. When the bullet struck him he pitched

forward. Mrs. Connors stooped to throw

her arms about him, and thus escaped the

second bullet. Mrs. Mackin, the murder-

er's wife, who was behind the others, re-

ceived the bullet in the breast. Mackin

then fired a shot at his wife, which struck

her on the chin. She died instantly. As

the old woman bent over her husband

Mackin turned the revolver on her and

fired two more shots. Mrs. Connors fell

dead beside her husband. The shot struck

When his bloody work was done Mackin

walked slowly away. He went to a neigh-

boring saloon, and, calling for a drink,

aid the revolver on the bar and said:

Send for the police. I've just killed some

nessed the tragedy, which was brief as

it was terrible. They rushed into the streets

and aroused the neighborhood with their

screams. A great crowd collected and

Mackin was seized by the police as he was

coming out of the saloon. There were

cries of lynching and a crowd of several

hundred followed the police and

their prisoner to the station. Mackin sat

down at the station and calmly told Chief

Murphy the details of the crime. He ac-

knowledged everything, and said that he

had been aroused to the commission of the

deed by the desertion of his wife and by

the father-in-law, was transferred to the

City Hospital, where the surgeons stated

to-night he could not live more than a few

OLD MAN MURDERED.

Timothy Parmlee, Aged Seventy-Six,

Found Dead in Home.

little town of Cobalt, a few miles distant,

Timothy Parmlee, seventy-six years of age,

Father Superior Shot.

Rev. Ferdinand Bergmeyer, father superior

of the Franciscan Mission, was fatally shot

to-day by Bernard Henry Gerhard Kruse-

meyer, who has been employed at the mis-

sion for over a year. Three shot's entered

the priest's body, and one took effect in

the head. Father Bergmeyer is still alive,

but his recovery is impossible. Krusemever

immediately gave himself up and is now in

jall. He has given conflicting stories, and

it is supposed he is mentally deranged.

been a friendly feeling between the father

give no reason for the murder. The shoot-

ing occurred in the mission and intense

feeling has been aroused. Father Berg-

Shot His Wife and Cut His Thront.

Thomas shot his wife, Mary, three times

at their home here to-day and then crushed

her head in by a blow with an axe. Thomas

then fled the house, pursued by the police,

who lost sight of him. Subsequently he

was found in a ditch with his throat cut.

He will live, but the wife will die. Jealousy

lams Is Dead.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27 .- William H.

lams, who gained such unfortunate noto-

riety as a member of the Pennsylvania

militia during the Homestead labor riots

in 1892, died in the Maryland Hospital this

afternoon from the effects of a pisto!

wound inflicted by Charles Arndt several

Two Men Killed at a Dance.

shot and killed John Butler and Henry

Bibb at a dance at Butler's house, near

Henderson, Chester county, Tuesday night.

The tragedy was the result of a quarrel be-

tween Bibb and Bagwell. Butler interfered

and was also killed. Bagwell made his es-

Murder and Snielde.

BLUE EARTH, Minn., Feb. 27 .- Moritz

Firky, a wealthy farmer, residing four miles

east of this city, murdered his wife and com-

mitted suicide to-day. No cause can be as-

A Southerner's Speech

A good deal of comment is heard about

a speech which was delivered at the din-

ner of the Southern Society upon Wash-

ington's birthday night. Some very fine

addresses were made-notably one by Con-

gressman Black, of Augusta, Ga., and by

Winthrop Chandler, who responded to the memory of General Lee, in a speech which

JACKSON, Tenn., Feb. 27.-James Bagwell

held in high esteem by all classes.

caused the deed.

signed for the deed.

New York Letter.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Feb. 27.-Very

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 27.-In the

derision of his wife's family. Connors,

Two of Connors's daughters wit-

her over the heart.

was standing near the door. Without a

night that Dr. Hill will live.

talk in a loud voice. A

who was present receiving

BACTERIA IN WHEAT. Found in Vast Numbers, but Not

Harmful to Consumers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-And now bacteria has been found in grain and in vast numbers, too, according to a report to the State Department from United States Consul Stephen, at Annaberg. The German Agrarians, always on the lookout for any plausible pretext to keep out foreign competition, hailed with delight the news that Professor Heinrich, of Rostock, had found numerous bacteria in Russian and Roumanian grain, which were the more deadly as they could not be rendered harmless even the heat of the oven. They hoped that the importation of this grain would be prohibited in the same manner as American cattle and meat were excluded not long ago on account of alleged Texas fever. The matter was brought to the attention of the Reichstag by an Agrarian member, when it presently appeared that the German government had already been making an inquiry. The Director of Public Health reported that sixteen German and seventeen foreign samples of grain had been examined for bac-teria. The purest was the American; then came Moravian, Bohemian and Hungarian barley; the most impure was Turkish rye. In one gramme of German wheat 14,000 to 230,000 bacteria were found; in Russian, 256,000 to 309,000; in La Plata wheat only 5,000. A sampie which showed 859,000 bacteria in Rostock, showed fourteen days later in the Berlin only 150,000, so rapidly does the germ disappear. As regards the character of these bacteria, such as would endanger health were not found in a single sample, so that the grain is absolutely harmless. But even the worst bacteria are destroyed by the heat of the

UNFOUNDED REPORTS.

Rumors Circulated that Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Shanklin Were Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- M. R. Shanklin, who has been in the employ of the Senate since 1861, died at his home in Virginia last night, after a lingering illness. He was at the time of his death one of the executive clerks of the Senate. His death was the cause of the circulation of unfounded reports, first that Senator Voorhees, of Iniana, was dead, and next that J. Gilber Shanklin, the veteran Indiana politician and newspaper man, had died at Senator Voorhees's house. Senator Voorhees has been ill for some days past, but is reported at his home to be considerably a improved this

The rumor of Senator Voorhees's death was very painful in its effect on the Sena-tor's family. Telegrams of condolence began pouring in on the amazed family, who naturally could not understand the reason. As a matter of fact, Mr. Voorhees has not been seriously ill, as might have been inferred from exaggerated newspaper accounts, and he has taken a long drive every afternoon for several days past.

Mrs. Mckee Was Present. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-A committee composed of members of the Daughters of the American Revolution appeared before the House committee on military affairs to-day to advocate a bill providing for the purchase of certain forts, battlefields and graves of American soldiers, sailors and marines in the Maumee valley and for the erection of monuments and commemorative tablets. Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee, presented a memorial and introduced Mrs. Lockwood, of New York, who made the principal address. The other ladies present were Mrs. McKee, of Indiana; Mrs. Hodges, of Ohio; Mrs. Washington, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Swanson, of

Suit to Recover Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- Acting Secretary of the Interior Simms to-day requested the Attorney-general to bring suit to recover title to 68,647 acres of land erroneously certified to the State of Michigan. These lands were granted by the act of March 3. 1860, to aid the construction of a harbor and a ship canal to connect Lake Superior and Portage lake, and the department holds that they were designated as mineral lands before the passage of that act.

Fee System May Be Abolished. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The House committee on judiciary, after a long conference with Attorney-general Harmon and Major Strong, of the Department of Justice, to-day, authorized a favorable report on Represen-tative Updegraff's bill to abolish the fee system as to the United States District Attorneys and Marshals and substitute sal-

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- D. S. Anderson, of Greencastle, is here.

was found dead to-day on the floor of the kitchen in his home. Mr. Parmlee lived Mrs. Addle E. Kennedy, wife of Col. R. alone, his wife having left him several A. Kennedy, of New Albany, is visiting her years ago. For some time he had been in brother, D. P. Rowell, in this city. feeble health and last evening he sent for Warren W. Borders, of Winamac, and Ar-Dr. C. W. Lawson. The physician was unthur F. Funkhouser, of Evansville, have been able to visit him until this morning. On aradmitted to practice before the Interior Deriving at the house the Doctor's knock met with no response and thinking that the "It would be much better to provide | partment as attorneys, and Daniel C. Peters, old man might be helpless he opened the door, which was not fastened. In the kitchen lay the old man, who had apparently been To-day's statement of the condition dead for several hours. His head was horthe treasury shows available cash balance, ribly battered. The skull was broken in \$265,672,317; gold reserve, \$124,631,141. three places, the nose was broken and the The Senate committee on commerce toface, head and body were covered with day authorized a favorable report on the bruises, cuts and contusions. Near by in a Detroit bridge bill. The government to-day nolle prossed two thought that the deed was committed by burglars. No money was found on the old indictments against Col. J. O. P. Burnside for the embezzlement of \$50,000 while disgone. There were also evidences of a strug-The arrest of Col. Burnside, in 1884, created gle. The dead man had never borne the a sensation and since that time he has been reputation of being wealthy, but he always carried a good sum of money on his perin the government Asylum for Insane in Washington, but has been permitted to son. There is no clew to the murderers. drive about the city and has much liberty.

> reserve \$124,631,141. The News, a daily evening paper published in this city, was not issued to-day. and the employes were told that the paper had suspended publication. It was started

The treasury to-day lost \$457,300 in gold

coin and \$13,200 in bars, which leaves the

Losses by Fire.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27 .- The business portion of Florence was burned this morning. George Williams, a printer whose home is in Darlington, Ala., was asleep in one of the destroyed buildings, and perished. The State liquor dispensary and the Western Union telegraph office were destroyed. Loss, \$100,000; insurance \$50,000.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 27.-H. A Poingestre's big barn two miles south of here was burned to the ground to-day by an incendiary fire and live stock and implements valued at \$20,000 destroyed. Among the horses that perished were two valuable racers, Altitude and Director. Insurance light.

DETROIT, Feb. 27 .- The Detroit white lead works were partially destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of between \$50,000 and \$75,000; insured for \$64,600. The fire was caused by the bursting of a pipe, the oil from which was ignited by a gas

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 27.-The Cady planing mill and the plant of the Santa Ciara Manufacturing Company were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss will hardly exceed \$50,-000; partially insured.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Feb. 27.-Arrived: nesia, from Australia; Norwegian, from Glasgow: Werkendam, from Rotterdam; Neustria, from Marseilles; Noordland, from Antwerp; Manitoba, from London; Lehn, from Bremen. BREMEN, Feb. 27 .- Arrived: Braun-

schwerg, from New York. GLASGOW, Feb. 27 .- Arrived: Pomeranian, from New York. SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 27.-Arrived: Aller, from New York. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27 .- Arrived: Germanic, from New Yerk.

Mr. Cleveland Will Speak.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-The World this morning says: "President Cleveland has acsepted the invitation of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church to preside at the mass meeting next Tuesday at Carnegle Hall, when a grand attempt will be made to clear off the debt of \$252,000. Dr. Talmage, Dr. Seidon Jackson, Prof. Booker T Washington, the colored orator, and other notables will speak. A special box will be set apart for Mrs. Cleveland.

Business Embarrassments.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.-Chauncey Simons & Co., one of the oldest clothing for a survey at this time; the canal was cer- | assigned for the failure is trade depression.

president of this city. The guests looked, very queerly as this man declared that he was proud of the supremacy of the law as it had been manifested in Boston, when Anthony Burns, the escaped slave, was dragged in chains to a ship and sent back to his WAVE OF TRAGEDIES DOUBLE MURDERS AND MANY OTHER master, as the fugitive slave law required to be done. And it was regarded as at least an inopportune and inappropriate thing to say as he did, that they did not dare hang Jeff Davis. None regretted these comments more than did those members of the Southern Society who had fourth upon the side of ern Society who had fought upon the side of the Confederacy. One guest who was pres-ent had it in mind to say something which would have been an anecdote the Southern men had never heard. He thought that in replying to the speech he would say that the United States marshal in Boston who ST. LOUIS. Feb. 27.-As the result of a put Anthony Burns in chains upon the steamer started himself immediately by rail- railway employes of this and other cities quarrel late this afternoon in the office at for the Southern city to which Burns was i No. 810 Broadway, Dr. Edward A. Dill, a to be taken, and with his own money bought prominent dentist, was shot and probably Burns's freedom, and that that marshal was fatally wounded with a bullet in his right afterward a Union general and Attorney-general of the United States, the late Charles lung and Dr. J. J. Seaman, his assistant, is lying dead at the morgue, Dr. Hill, who

BROWN'S TRIAL

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHURCH COURT MARKED BY SENSATIONS.

The Mederator Charged by the Ac cused Preacher with Unfairness -Testimony of Witnesses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.-The scenes last night at the evening session of the Hospital, where the physicians are of the | church court that is trying the Rev. C. O. Brown were of the sensational order when family living at No. 9131/2 North Compton | the preacher became the accuser of hi avenue, in the heart of the fashionable judges. In an impassioned address he West End, while his assistant was a single | charged the moderator, the Rev. Dr. J. K. men and lived in a down-town lodging house. McLean, with deliberate unfairness. He The deceased has a brother in the city, accused the council of having been preju-James Q. Seaman, who is stopping at the | diced against him and of having admitted testimony which had no proper place before the court. The scene which followed this attack was one of the greatest excitement. Partisans of the accused pastor applauded his words, and hundreds opposed to him stamped their approval of the action taken by the council. In the midst of the hubbub, H. G. Millan, whose name has been disagreeably connected by Dr. Brown with that of Mrs. Stockton, jumped Mackin, a shiftless fellow, shot and killed | to the platform, and, in threatening words his wife, Lizzie Mackin, and his mother-in- and actions, denounced the pastor. The excited visitor was induced to retire, and his father-in-law, Morris Connors, to-night. | when quiet had been restotred Dr. Brown Mackin was arrested soon afterwards, and did so, and the council not only declined a concession that should be gi to investigate them, but adopted a unanimous vote of confidence in the moderator. While the excitement was at its height Mrs. Brown attempted to persuade her husband to cease his attack, but he turned quickly and replied: "I may as well make it now, for I am gone anyway

> The excitement of the evening came as climax to the sensational testimony given against the Rev. Dr. Brown by Mrs. Thurston, whose testimony was corroborative of many of the alleged facts in the Overman interview. Most of the information which Mrs. Thurston gave to the council she had received from Hattie Overman and Mrs. Funnell. It involved nearly all of the leading points advanced by Mrs. Mary A. Davidson. The Rev. Dr. Brown precipitated th scene by asking, as his first question in cross-examination, if Mrs. Thurston ever had reason to be jealous of her husband. The woman's face flushed in anger, and the moderator declared that the question was unfair. This began the quarrel. Mrs. M. A. Davidson, as stated last night, acting under the advice of her attorney, declined to appear as a witness. Her testimony which had been given in the police court was read. Mrs. Eaton also declined to appear in person, and her deposition of important facts was presented to the council. Rev. Dr. Dille, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, was the first witness today for Rev. C. O. Brown. minister tried to show by Dr. Dille that the character of Mrs. Thurston, who testified against him last night, was bad and that she was unworthy of credence. Mrs. Gordon was called to the stand to try to explain the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Tunnell, but nothing important was developed. Harriet Cooper, the daughter of Sarah B. Cooper, assistant pastor, who had charged Dr. Brown with conspiracy in spiriting Mrs. Tunnell away, so as not to testify against him, was called on for her proofs, but she was not ready with them. The judge advocate then announced that his testimony for the prosecution was all in, and he called upon any voluntary witnesses to testify. The moderator objected that due diligence had not been exercised in developing the case against Dr. Brown and said that many points named at the beginning of the trial had not been since referred to. Witnesses should be sought on these points, or else the churches would declare that the council had not fully and impartially investigated the

charges against Dr. Brown. Miss Mattie Overman, with whom Dr. Brown is said to have been unduly intimate was placed upon the witness stand at the evening session. Miss Overman created a sensation by admitting that she had entere into a plot with Mrs. Davidson to blackmail Dr. Brown. She said she was induced to take the step by Mrs. Davidson, who told her the money she could obtain in that way would enable her to finish her studies in which she was engaged. Miss Overman said the letters written by herself to Mrs. Davidson, in which statements reflecting on the moral character of Dr. Brown were made, were contrived to carry out the plot.

The Lowell Controversy. BOSTON, Feb. 27 .- Another phase of the Kenngott-First Congregational Church (Lowell) controversy was presented at the Statehouse to-day, when upwards of 150 friends of Mr. Kenngott were present in support of a bill introduced into the Legislature, giving any member of the First Congregational blood was found a flatiron. It is Church above the age of twenty-one years who hires a pew or sitting in the church a right to act as a member of the society. The man's body and his watch and chain were hearing was held before the legislative committee on parishes and religious societies.

THE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT IDEA. How Miss Addams Has Developed It at Chicago.

The social settlement idea has taken a strong hold on the city. Hull House, the oldest and best known of these agencies, was opened six years ago. A fine old residence stood alone in the heart of a congested ward. All the better world had moved away, and Italians, Bohemians and Russian Jews had come in to supply the place. Two young women saw the opportunity. They rented this abandoned mansion and opened in a modest way a second Toynbe Hall. They sought to adapt themselves to the work at hand. At first the The other priests say there has always untamed youngsters of the neighborhood broke their windows and despoiled their superior and Krusemeyer, and they can grounds. The priests and rabbis looked askance and prepared to guard against proselytes. The young women were patient and tactful, however, and slowly but surely meyer has been here ten years and was they won their way. Miss Jane Addams, the leader in the movement, has very clear ideas upon the subject. "It is an effort." she says, "to add the social function to ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 27.-Michael democracy

The good and the bad, the ignorant and the cultured, are brought together. When this is done, the leadership of the Hull House management is very gentle, beautifully subtle and never offensive. There is boundless play of the sympathies. There is a careful avoidance of the didactic. Selfgoverning clubs are formed, admission to which can be gained only by ballot. One of them includes forty factory girls, who rent an outlying tenement from Hull House, board themselves at a nominal rate, take their meals at the coffee house and attend nightly classes in the lecture room. There is a men's club of a similar character. Then there is the Men's Social Club, which has a billiard room; members may Boys' Club, for reading; the Gymnasium household economics; the German Woman's Social Club, the Italian Fencing Club, the Debating Club, the Mandolin Club and twenty others all have their places in the institution. The kindergarten and day nursery occupy an independent building. Other departments are the free dispensary, the visiting nurses, factory inspection, street and alley inspection, food inspection, art studio, penny savings bank, circulating li-

brary, labor bureau, music school and relief bureau. It is a busy place.

Osgood a Filibuster. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27. - Intelligence has been received here that Winchester Dana Osgood, the well-known Pennsylvania half back, was among the band of Cubans captured as they were making for the steamer Bermuda in New York harbor. In this city it was generaly supposed that he had gone West to train a fcotball

College Orator Selected. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 27.-The twenty-second annual contest of the Iowa Oratorical Association was held here to-night. was applauded by Northern guests as well A. McCloud, of Lenox, won first place, as Southern members. But there was one and will represent Iowa at the interstate discordant note. It was sounded by a bank | contest.

RUMORS OF A STRIKE STREET-CAR UNION'S PRESIDENT

Mr. Mahon Says Higher Wages Will Be Demanded in Several Cities-Other Labor News.

ANXIOUS FOR TROUBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 .- The street are preparing to make a demand for a ten-hour day, at 20 cents an hour, and in the event of the refusal of the employers to grant the concessions asked it is said a general strike will occur. This decision was reached by a meeting of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street-railway Employes of America, held recently at the headquarters of the organization in Detroit. Every member of the committee, including President Mahon, was present at the meeting, and the subject was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Mahon stated his position as being in favor of making the demand at once, and added that if necessary he would recommend that means be taken to back up the request with the full strength of the organization. At the conclusion of the meeting the executive committee voted unanimously to adopt the president's proposition. The cities named are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Worcester and Mil-

President Mahon, who is in this city, said to-night: "We are going to make a demand for ten hours' work for \$2 a day, and we are going to make that demand at once, and if it is not granted a strike will certainly result. We are tired of being fooled, and we intend from to-night to deal in this city directly with the Union Traction Company, and through no third party. We are determined that third parties shall be kept out of our affairs, and, as we are capable of attending to our own interests, we must insist on our right to go direct to the employers. Our association must be recognized. This is final. I cannot say when a strike may occur; it may occur in a week and it may not occur for three weeks, or even longer, but if our rights are not recognized it certainly will occur. Our meeting did not decide to refer anything to arbitration. When I attended the meeting of the executive committee at Detroit I said that the time had come for making the demand general, and favored vigorous action. I would be willing to either make or break the organization in a battle for of the founders of the society, had taken be of more value to officers than a vast out compelling us to ask for it. It will be a general movement, and will go into effect in other cities. In New York the men are working twelve hours a day; in Chicago, eleven; in Boston and Worcester, nine; in Milwaukee, nine; in Detroit, nine and one-half; in Toledo, nine. As a general thing, we will demand a minimum rate of twenty cents an hour, although in Boston and inrease will be asked from 20 to 221/2, and in Milwaukee the men want 21 cents an hour instead of 19. In Chicago they are getting 19 and want 22, and in New York they wil ask for 20 instead of 17. Detroit is now paying 21 and Toledo and Worcester 20 cents an hour. There will be no arbitration. It will be a fight to the finish.'

Dispatches from Chicago, Boston, Detroit and Milwaukee say there is little probability of a strike at any of the places named. The Lithographers' Strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- The striking lithographers announced to-day that their brethren in Chicago, Boston, St. Louis and Rochester have succeeded in enforcing the demands of the association. The members in those cities, it was said, had all returned to work. The New York contingent of the International Association is waiting word from their employers. They believe that the firms in the business must yield soon. While it is claimed by the strikers that their wages are from \$20 to \$25 a week, employers say that \$35 is nearer the mark. G. W. Donaldson, vice president of the American Lithographic Company, said that while it is true that the lithographers require some artistic ability, they are really copyists and do not originate.

Eight Thousand Out of Work. CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.-In disappointment of the hopes indulged last night for a speedy settlement of the differences between the garment cutters and the bosses, the breach to-night is greater than ever and continues to widen. Fifty employers are combined against five hundred striking cutters. About sixty nonunion cutters are working. This strike of the cutters throws out of employment seamstresses, tailoring and sweat shops, the operatives in which number more than 8,000 persons. The strike is for a recognition of the union with newly revised stringent rules.

Strike of Garment Workers. BALTIMORE, Feb. 27 .- Five thousand garment workers of this city, who are members of the Federation of Labor, went out on strike to-day. The strike is the result of the refusal of the Clothiers' Board of Trade to agree to employ none but members of the Garment Workers' Union. Those operatives who are members of the Knights of Labor are not involved in the strike. The strike is under the guidance of District President Charles Freychers, of the American Federation of Labor.

HIDDEN WEALTH IN UTAH. It Is the Richest Tract of Land in the Wide World.

Utah's delegates to the opening ceremonies f the New York Mining Exchange have arrived. They are Judge Edward F. Colborn, secretary of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce; E. G. Rognon and H. N. Warren, all of Salt Lake City. They will put before he exchange a statement of the mineral wealth of their State.
"First of all," said Judge Colborn last night, "Utah wants it to be known that the differences between Mormon and Gentile have passed away. We feel that the enormous resources of the State have been kept in the background. On the other side of the Rockies things are done with a hurrah; in Utah we are quiet. To-day few in the East know of the enormous wealth in our State. Take the old Ontario mine, for instance; it has paid 197 successive monthly dividends aggre-gating \$13,190,000, which is \$1,070,000 more than the famous Granite mountain or any other silver mine in the country has ever paid.

Take the Centennial-Eureka mine in the Tintic district. "In fourteen months it has paid \$630,000 in dividends. In four and a half years it has naid \$1,590,000, which is \$3 more a share than the amount for which the mine is capitalized. According to mining lists made up in Decem ber, there are thirty-eight dividend-paying mines in Colorado, seventeen in Montana and ten in Utah. Montana's mines, including the great Granite mountain, have paid only \$2,000,000 more than the ten in Utah, and the thirty-eight in Colorado have only paid between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 more than our

"Then, too, our mines give a large percentage of gold, one reason why we are so little affected by silver legislation. Here alone are the famous gold ores of Johannesburg duplicated. These exist in the Mercer district, three miles from Salt Lake City. and extend over a large portion of the State. They are worked by the cyanide process, and \$12 to the ton. It costs \$3.40 a ton to work them. Under the 160 acres held by one concern it is estimated that there are \$60,000,-

000 in deposits. "The deposit is in the form of a sheet eight miles by twelve miles in area, which dips to the southeast at an angle of fourteen degrees. The sheet is anywhere from fifteen to seventy feet thick, and is near the surface. It is supposed that the gold was deposited do about as they please, although drinking by Lake Bonneville, an ancient sea that and gambling are forbidden. The Jolly reached from Arizona to Idaho, and of which the Sink of the Humboldt and the Salt Lake Club, the Woman's Club, for the study of | are the remnants. The Rand cres are said to be the deposits of a similar sea. "By the perfected processes it is possible to treat these low-grade ores with high profit-a thing once impossible. There is wealth there for the individual prospector, and no great amount of capital is required to make them pay. To-day Utah is the richest tract of land in the world."

A Thenter-Goer's Wall.

Chicago Post. Between the waving aigrette and the Gainsborough hat give us the latter. Give us the blank despair that sits in silent motionless desperation behind that graceful wall rather than the mad distraction and visual distress that come from trying to see over, under, around or through the waving aigrette.

Detroit Tribune. Amelie Rives's divorce and subsequent marriage seem to verge on the quick.

Harrison's Reserve. Chicago Evening Post. Ex-President Harrison'is to be respected for his gentlemanly secrecy concerning his

school Presbyterian contemplates wedlock with an Episcopalian under the auspices of that church it behooves him to move with caution and reserve If he carries out the published programme and is married on Easter Monday, it will be a graceful act on the part of the church authorities to make him an honorary vestryman at the annual meeting the same evening. In the meantim Mr. Harrison should be permitted to dally undisturbed in the rosy meads of love and to give himself over to such unrestrained enjoyr ont as his somewhat austere princi-ples i tolerate.

TIMEE BABES BURNED.

Perished in Their Home, Having Been Locked in by the Mother. CRISFIELD, Md., Feb. 27 .- Three young children of Nelson Parker were burned to death to-day. They were left in a locked room while their mother went to a neighbor's on an errand. The father, who was cutting wood in a near-by grove, saw smoke ssuing from the windows, but by the time he reached the house it was a mass of lames and rescue was impossible. The eldest of the children was four years old, the second two years and the other four

Three Victims of Gasoline. EUREKA, S. D., Feb. 27.-A gasoline stove explosion to-day caused the destruction of R. B. Puckett's house and the loss of three ives. The dead are: Mrs. Frank Puckett; Hattie, aged seven, and Clarence, aged four. The servant girl saved the baby. Mr. Puckett was away from home.

FELL DEAD IN CHURCH

DRAMATIC END OF C. L. COLBY, A RAILWAY DIRECTOR.

His Heart Failed to Perform Its Functions Just as He Closed a Touching Tribute to His Mother.

NEWTON, Mass., Feb. 27.-Charles L. Colby, of New York, a prominent railroad man, died suddenly last night just after having delivered an address before the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, the silver anniversary of which was observed at the First Baptist Church, Newton Center, yesterday. Mr. Colby, who was deeply irterested in the cause of missions, and seat after an eloquent enort in which he paid a touching tribute to his mother's memory, when he was seen to fall forward as if in a faint. He was carried into the church parlors and died in a few minutes.

The deceased was about sixty years of age. He came to Newton about fifty years ago with his father, was educated in the public schools of Newton, graduated from Brown University, and was one of the board of fellows of that institution. He was an active railroad man and for many years chairman of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific. He was also interested in the Wisconsin Central railroad and several other enterprises. Mr. Colby had been in poor health for some time and had just returned from a trip abroad, where he had been in search of health. Death was due to heart failure.

John Long.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 27.-The sudden death of John Long, aged sixty-four, occurred here to-night. He was a bachelor, and came to Muncie from Frankfort, Ky., twenty years ago and engaged in the livery business with Giles Collins. For twenty years he has lived at the Kirby House, this city, and for several years has lived a retired life. A week ago he had a slight stroke of apoplexy. This evening, at 5:30 o'clock, he walked into the tollet room at the hotel, and was combing his hair, when he dropped to the floor and died almost instantly. He was worth several thousand dollars, his only heir being a sister, residing near Muncie. He belonged to no secret organizations except "The Senate," a social organization

established twenty years ago. Brig. Gen. George W. Gile. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.-Brigadier General George W. Gile, a distinguished offi-

cer of the civil war, is dead, aged sixty-six During his war career, on which he started as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, General Gile was successively major of the Eightieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, lieutenant colonel and colonel, major in the Veteran Reserve Corps, a brevet brigadier general and commander of the garrison at Wash-ington. He commanded the military at Lincoln's second inauguration and at the funeral of President Lincoln and was general officer of the day at the final review

of the army at the close of the war. Gen. Madison Miller. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.-General Madisor Miller, aged eighty-seven, a retired army officer with a fine war record and who i a well-known citizen, was found dead at 2

o'clock this afternoon in the bathroom of his residence, No. 4842 Maffit avenue. No-body was with him at the time of his death, which was caused by apoplexy. When found, his dog was keeping watch over his remains. No preparations have yet been made for the funeral, but the honors due to a man of General Miller's standing and reputation will be paid by the veterans and citizens generally.

Rev. Father Patrick Hennessy. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 27.-Rev. Father Patrick Hennessy, rector of St. Patrick's Church, died to-day, aged sixty-two.

Father Hennessy was graduated from St Mary's College, at Emmettsburg, Md., in 1859, and was selected by the late Bishop Dayley, of Newark, to enter the American College, at Rome. He was ordained in 1850 Father Hennessy has been connected wit: St. Patrick's parish, in Jersey City, for the past twenty-six years. He was very prominent in the temperance reform move-

Gen. Lewis Merrill. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.-Gen. Lewis

Merrill died to-day, aged sixty-two years. General Merrill graduated with high honors from the West Point Military Academy and was appointed a second lieutenant in the famous dragoons regiment in the United States army. His chief operations during the civil war were in northern Missouri where he commanded a brigade known as 'Merrill's Horse."

Thomas P. Morgan. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- Thomas P. Morgan, ex-commissioner of the District of Columbia, died to-day at his residence in this Other Deaths.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 27.-Mrs. S. J. Rusling, mother of H. W. Fuller, general passenger agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, and widow of the Rev. S. J. Rusling, of New York, died this morning at the residence of her daughter in this city. aged seventy-three years. The body will be taken to Norris, N. Y., for interment. PIERCE, Neb., Feb. 27.-The remains of the late Rear Admiral Joseph Fyffe were to-day shipped to Urbana, O., for burial. Brief but impressive services were conducted

by Rev. Davis F. Meech, and the casket was covered with floral offerings. The widow and son accompanied the remains to Urbana. CHICAGO, Feb. 27.-William J. Worden. of the Worden frog and crossing works and one of the best-known inventors of and dealers in railway supplies in the country, died to-day.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.-The Archduke Albrecht Salvator, nephew of Grand Duke Ferdinand, of Tuscany, is dead of consumption, at the age of twenty-four years. NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 27-Lewis loel Dudley, president of the Clark Institute for Deaf Mutes, died to-day. He was eighty years old.

Her Secret. Philadelphia North American. A descendant of the royal family

Stuart has just died in Wisconsin at the age of one hundred. She kept her horrible secret concealed to the end.

Answered. Philadelphia North American. Johnnie-Pa, what's a favorite son? Pa-A favorite son, Johnnie, is a man who goes into a presidenual race and leses, matrimonial arrangements. When an old- just like the favorite in a horse race.



NAVAL MEN'S EASY LIFE.

A Surplus of Apparently Idle Officers in Washington.

Special in Philadelphia Press. Senator Tillman, who is a member of the Senate committee on naval affairs, is talking about asking for an investigation as to the reason why such a large number of naval officers are on duty in Washington this season. It is asserted that the number is greatly in excess of other years, a remarkable state of affairs in view of the new ships which are being placed in commission and the difficulty experienced in se-

Curing officers for sea duty.

There are 177 officers assigned to duty i Washington. This number does not include the sixty-nine naval officers of the retired list, who make Washington their home. Of the 177 officers ninety-one are on duty in the Navy Department in the various bureaus, twenty are attached to the navy yard and the remainder are connected with the Nautical Almanac office, the observatory, the lighthouse board, etc.

The Washington yard serves as a school for naval officers, and it is the plan of the department to assign officers to instruction in ordnance for a short period, enabling them to get a practical insight into gun nount of reading or attendance u Senator Tillman, as well as others, have

been greatly surprised at the fact that nearly one hundred officers are on duty in the Navy Department. Some of these offi-cers simply perform clerical work, which could be done as well and at much less cost to the government by civilians. In some of the department bureaus it is necessary to have the services of officers, notably in the technical bureaus, such as those steam engineering and of construction and of yards and docks. The Bureau of Construction, which has the responsible work of designing and

building ships, has but two officers on duty there in addition to the chief, while the Bureau of Navigation, where the work concerns the personel and is mainly clerical. if anything, there are nine naval officers acting as assistants to the chief of bureau. In the Bureau of Yards and Docks there is a civil engineer, who has the bulk of the work, which would naturally go to a naval officer, and all of it that is of a tec character. In addition to this officer and the chief of bureau, who is a line officer. by the way, there is a professor of math-ematics and another line officer, the duties of the latter of whom are vague. The immense volume of work under the Bureau of Steam Engineering requires eight engineers to look after the technical details.

Under the Bureau of Equ there is very little technical work, there are seven naval officers, all detailed as assist-ant to the chief. The technical work of that bureau is confined to electric lighting and the adjustment of compasses, and it takes four officers to attend to these matters. The naval war records engage the labor of five officers in addition to the editor-inchief, a naval officer. It is probable that one line officer could perform the work on these records, which should be now mainly reduced to the preparation of the matter for the printer.

Many of the officers on duty in Washington are needed, but some of the others who have been assigned to duty in the Navy Department are practically enjoying awaiting orders condition, with shore pay, The officers attached to the technical bureau have all they can attend to, and the work done at the Washington Navy Yard is in the line of an officer's duties. But many of the Washington billets are more congenial and social than of any value to

Equivocal Praise. Detroit Free Press. Chicago aldermen are just as white as the driven Chicago snow.

the government.

Almost ? Distracted •



ID YOU EVER suffer from real nervousness? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a peculiar, creepy feeling, first in one place, and then another and all seemed finally to concentrate in a writhing jumble in the brain, and you become irritable, fretful and peevish; to be followed by an impotent, weakened condition of the nerve centers, ringing in the ears, and sleepless, miserable nights? Mrs. Eugene Searles,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores

hart, Ind., says: "Nervous troubles had made me nearly insane and physicians were unable Health..... to help me. My memory was almost gone and every little thing worried me until I was almost distracted. I really feared I was becoming a maniac. I imagined all sorts of evil things and would cry over nothing. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and four bottles of this wonderful remedy completely cured me, and I am as well now as I ever was."

110 Simonton St., Elk-

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.



alght & Jillson 6. PENNSYLVANIA 62